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Established 1887

Republicans See New Disclosures Damaging Nixon

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—New disclosures from the latest tape releases are expected to damage President Nixon's reputation, Republicans say. The House announced today that it would deliver its State of the Union message before Congress on Jan. 22.

Republicans saw his decision to deliver the message as an effort to demonstrate that he is actively and effectively meeting the nation's problems, and the effect of Watergate.

On Tuesday, testimony by a former aide to the president, H. R. Haldeman, which was said to concern the Watergate break-in—had been erased in the White House had been on the tape against critics seeking Nixon's impeachment.

Those disclosures now are being influential congressional Republicans as a damaging blow to the president, and the White House has remained largely silent on them.

Some Republican legislators predicted that it would be the action of the House Judiciary Committee in voting on impeachment resolution. It is said it would make much more difficult any efforts by the president to restore his credibility.

John Anderson of Illinois, a member of the House Republican Conference, called it "the most serious, single bit of evidence to the theory that there has been a conscious effort to conceal evidence is no longer a secret."



Rep. John Anderson

"The theory that there has been a conscious effort to conceal evidence is no longer a theory."



Sen. William Brock

"How many new revelations or disclosures are going to be required to break the camel's back? I just can't predict any more."

FBI Launches Investigation Into Erasures on Nixon Tape

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The FBI has begun an investigation of the erasure of the 18 1/2-minute segment of the Jan. 30, 1972, White House tape recording, it was announced last night.

Robert Frank, an FBI spokesman, said: "We have been asked to investigate the whole matter of the tapes and added that the request was made by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski."

The opening of the investigation is the first indication to date that Mr. Jaworski's staff has concluded that the erasure of the tape may be a criminal act, according to FBI sources and other experts.

Several sources have said that two White House employees who may be questioned by the FBI—the president's personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, and staff aide Stephen R. Bull—have been asked by others in the White House if they were responsible for the 18 1/2-minute erasure.

In mid-November, 1973, the President asked Miss Woods if she would take responsibility for erasure of the full 18 1/2-minute portion rather than just a five-minute segment that she had told the President she might have accidentally erased six weeks earlier, these sources said. But she said no in answer to Mr. Nixon's question, they reported.

Warren Assassins Report

Today, Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said the report that the President asked Miss Woods such a question was "false and incredible."

Mr. Warren said that the President "has absolute confidence" in his secretary.

Of the possible scope of the FBI probe, Mr. Warren commented: "If an approach is made to the White House, we would cooperate fully."

He declined to say whether the President would agree to undergo questioning by investigators. "I wouldn't expect them to ask for an interview with the President," he declared.

Sources said yesterday that the FBI investigation could produce charges of obstruction of justice, destruction of evidence (the segment of the tape) or perjury in testimony given U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica last week. The tape had been a recording of a conversation between the President and H. R. Haldeman, who has since resigned as White House chief of staff.

Curbs Eased for Steel

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The British government tonight eased its power on the steel industry, after extending the three-day work week to four.

The surprise move occurred as the government sought to avert a general election against the background of continuing labor unrest. The possibility of a Feb. 7 election faded today, although a vote in the succeeding three weeks was not ruled out.

Announcing the relaxation, Lord Carrington, the new secretary of Energy and chairman of the Conservative party, denied the steps were part of a ploy to an election. But other Conservative party politicians were warning privately that stringent curbs remained on the steel industry would begin to ease the crisis.

The nation is now in the third three-day work week, ordered by Mr. Heath after coal miners refused to work overtime support of their demands for a settlement outside the government's award-inflation limits. The result has been lost wages, production, higher unemployment and a weaker pound on the money market.

Explained by Lord Carrington, the government decided to renege on its promise to steel industry because mild weather and economies by domestic consumers had eased the demand for power. About 70 percent of Britain's power is generated by coal.

The secretary, one of Mr. Heath's closest advisers, said the ending of a dispute with the power engineers had helped. And he noted that the miners had not extended their refusal to work overtime to an all-out strike.

The announcement was prompted by Labor party politicians as proof of their charges that the government had overreacted to the overtime ban by the miners and had imposed excessive restrictions on the British economy. They said that nothing had changed and yet the government had now decided to ease the curbs.

Four-Day Week

Lord Carrington said he hoped to begin talks next week with employers and unions on the possibility of a four-day week. He added, however, that the longer week depended on continued economies by homeowners and others and also on no decreased output by the miners.

While the release of more electricity for the steel industry will help increase slumping production, it will not mean a return to normal levels of output. A shortage of coking coal remains as one of the most serious problems facing steel producers.

Shortages of steel have been particularly worrying to businessmen, who have been making gloomy predictions about the impact on a variety of industries in the economy. Apart from the three-day week itself, the loss of steel was regarded as potentially the most serious threat to British industry.

Steel producers had been exempted from the three-day week, but they had been ordered to keep the use of electricity to 65 percent of normal. The decision today restores full power to the plants.

Kissinger Wins Praise Israel, Egypt, U.S. Announce Suez Troop-Pullback Accord

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Israel and Egypt today announced agreement on disengaging their forces along the Suez front. No details of the plan were made known in simultaneous announcements in Jerusalem, Cairo and Washington and an hour later in Moscow, where TASS, the Soviet press agency, reported without comment President Nixon's Washington announcement.

The accord will be signed at 1000 GMT tomorrow by the Israeli and Egyptian military chiefs of staff at Kilometer 101 of the Cairo-Suez highway, the Israeli and Egyptian governments said.

Speaking shortly after the pact's announcement, Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, in a television interview in Israel, said that separation of the two armies will prevent surprise attacks and a war of attrition.

Israeli forces will evacuate the 500 square miles they hold on the west bank of the Suez Canal, he said. They will withdraw 20 miles into the Sinai to the rocky Mitla and Gidi Passes, with the passes to the backs of the Israeli forces, Mr. Allon added.

"We shall continue to strive for negotiations toward an overall settlement to achieve peace," he said in halting the disengagement accord.

The deputy premier said that the agreement mediated by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger on this, his third trip to the Middle East since the autumn war, was better than any accord the two sides could have worked out in direct negotiations.

"I would say that the role played by Dr. Kissinger had no equal," he said. "He was indispensable."

"The truth is," he said, "that the Israelis did not achieve all they wanted and the Egyptians did not achieve all they wanted."



Henry A. Kissinger and President Anwar Sadat at talks in Aswan.

did not achieve all they wanted. I can testify that this agreement does not give an advantage to either side."

Mr. Allon said that the United States did not put pressure on Israel or Egypt.

"Not only did we not get an ultimatum, they did not try to force any ultimatum upon us," he said. "The same was true for the Egyptians."

The agreement, Mr. Allon said, provides that Egypt must restore the civilian populations to the war-damaged towns along the banks of the Suez Canal. He did not say if the canal would be reopened.

"The agreement must bring about greater activity in the canal area for the good of Egypt and for the calming of the region," he said.

Mr. Allon, who replaced ailing Premier Golda Meir as the chief Israeli negotiator with Mr. Kissinger, said that he could not give details of the pact, but these points emerged from his remarks:

● Israel will withdraw "a reasonable distance" east of the 103-mile canal, giving up both the part of the southwest bank it captured in the October fighting and the eastern bank it took in the 1967 war.

● The United Nations Emergency Force will occupy a buffer zone separating the two sides.

● Israel expects the agreement to be implemented "in a fair number of weeks, not months."

Mr. Allon implied that this would not be Israel's final withdrawal in the Sinai. He said that "we will not create a long-term status quo" out of disengagement.

The agreement may be followed by more withdrawals in the framework of a peace treaty, he indicated.

The agreement is also expected to provide for Egyptian and Israeli "security zones" on either side of the UNEF buffer zone. In the security zones, heavy and long-range armaments are expected to be prohibited.

Unwritten in the agreement, but understood to accompany it, is the understanding that Egypt will reopen the Suez Canal.

There is understood to be no renunciation of belligerency by Egypt, a renunciation which Israel had sought.

For the United States, the agreement is said by foreign diplomatic sources in Jerusalem to be a major success for Washington and proves that both Israel and Egypt have confidence in the United States.

Soviet Benefits

For the Soviet Union, which has remained in the background of the negotiations, there is the gain of a reopened Suez Canal, easing transit for the Soviet Navy between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. The agreement also ends the probability of renewed Mideast warfare that has cost Moscow heavily in armaments without a gain of political capital.

For Egypt, President Anwar Sadat has achieved the first withdrawal of any Israeli force. This pullback can be claimed to be a result of success in war, which can satisfy Egyptian pride. A reopening of the canal can bring great economic advantage to Egypt. It can also end Egypt's dependence on contributions from the oil-rich Arab states. The agreement should also permit Cairo to divert to Egyptian domestic problems funds which (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

After Meeting in Bonn Saudi Admits Ineffectiveness Of Oil Embargo on U.S., Dutch

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Jan. 17.—The Arab world's top oil expert admitted here today that the oil boycott against the United States and the Netherlands has been ineffective. Furthermore, the Arab oil nations have no intention of taking measures to try to tighten the boycott, the Saudi Arabian minister of petroleum, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said.

"We don't intend to take other measures to stop oil from outside the Arab world from going to these countries," Mr. Yamani said at a press conference here, winding up a three-day visit to West Germany along with his Algerian counterpart, Bekaid Abdessalam. Meanwhile, Algeria, which has been the only member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries which did not recently increase its price, boosted the posted price of its crude oil today by about 75 percent. The new rate will be \$12.1 a barrel, retroactive to Jan. 1, the Algerian Press Service reported. The price was \$9.25.

Mr. Yamani was believed to have been the first responsible Arab official to openly say that the selective oil boycott has been futile. It has been obvious to oil company insiders for months that the major firms were juggling their oil supply systems to compensate the Netherlands and the United States for the stoppage by the Arabs, and there have been reports of Arab oil reaching the United States by way of Caribbean refineries.

The Saudi official professed little concern at what the oil companies were doing. The boycott was a political protest which, in the sense in which it was intended, has served its purpose, he said.

"Some international oil companies reduce your quotas from Iran or Nigeria and send it somewhere else," he told a questioner. "This is your problem, and you have to solve it with the oil companies."

Mr. Yamani said that the Arabs would prove "very flexible" on lifting the boycott and production restrictions, depending on the actions taken in the Middle East crisis by individual states. But he said that there would be no return to past levels of output until a complete settlement is reached.

The West German government, meanwhile, offered industrial cooperation with any country willing to deliver crude oil in return. Economics Minister Hans Friderichs, in an energy report to parliament, said: "We would like to take oil in exchange for industrial equipment, not only for equipment, but also for what it represents, for technology and markets."



Sheikh Ahmed Yamani

SAMs Found Overrated Pentagon Revises Estimates Of Soviet Air, Tank Missiles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP).

Technical analysis indicates that a Soviet-made anti-aircraft missile fired by the Arabs in the recent Mideast war was overrated, U.S. Defense Department sources report.

The SAM-7 was found to be too slow to knock down American-made jets flown at high speed by Israeli pilots and its warhead was not powerful enough to destroy more than a few of the jets it did hit, sources said.

According to reports being studied here, only two of 28 Israeli Skyhawks struck by the missiles crashed while the 26 others landed safely, U.S. military sources said. Neither of the downed planes was traveling faster than about 450 miles an hour when struck.

The Israeli Air Force lost heavily in the first four days of the October war and considerable credit for those planes downed was given to Soviet-provided anti-aircraft missiles.

One of those missiles was the SAM-7, a heat-seeking weapon of four to eight on tracked vehicles. The SAM-7 was encountered first in South Vietnam where it was effective when shouldered by North Vietnamese at helicopters.

The Israelis captured some SAM-7s and other types of Soviet-supplied anti-aircraft missiles. Israeli and U.S. technicians have been studying their performance ever since the October war.

Among the weapons under study is the new SAM-6, a high-speed anti-aircraft missile designed to counter low-level attack planes. The SAM-6 was encountered for the first time in the recent Mideast war. This missile too was credited at first with many kills but it was determined later that the SAM-6 caused most damage by forcing Israeli pilots into evasive maneuvers that brought their planes into easy range of anti-aircraft guns.

However, other studies of Israeli tanks knocked out in the October battles indicate that Russian anti-tank ammunition is highly destructive, perhaps more so than American experts had believed it to be.

Of about 50 U.S.-built and British-built tanks examined closely, about 35 had been totally destroyed and the 15 others dis-

abled, U.S. sources said. Missile warheads penetrated their armor and, in some cases, passed through the opposite side of the tank. Some holes were as big as four inches in diameter.

The accuracy of Soviet anti-tank missiles also received high marks with 75 percent of the tanks examined showing hits on their turrets.

The potency of Russian missiles against U.S.-manufactured armor in the Middle East is causing American tank experts to ponder design changes and development of more resistant armor.

Pentagon Weapons Shift

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP).—Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger has ordered an important shift in Pentagon efforts to develop new types of surface-to-air missiles to combat Soviet aircraft in the 1980s.

The defense secretary has ordered the army to cut back its work on the complex and expensive SAM-D air defense missile system and to speed up efforts to develop a lower-cost, highly mobile weapon.

In explaining the shift, Pentagon officials said they had been planning for several months to put more emphasis on the simpler, lower-cost system and that the Middle East war in October reinforced the idea that quantities of cheaper weapons are as important or perhaps more important than high-quality but more expensive armaments.

Troop-Cut Talks Resume in Vienna

VIENNA, Jan. 17 (Reuters).

A new round of East-West negotiations on troop reductions began today with no sign of any shift in basic position. The 11-nation Vienna conference resumed after a five-week Christmas and New Year recess.

Diplomats said both NATO and the Warsaw Pact were standing firm on package proposals submitted soon after the negotiations started on Oct. 30.

NATO wants a first-phase reduction to be limited to ground forces of the United States and Russia stationed in Central Europe while the Warsaw Pact is pressing for a 20,000-man cut by each alliance in 1975, spread over 11 countries and including air and nuclear as well as ground units.

Protected by Kenya Ahmed the Elephant Dies, Had Special Bodyguards

NAIROBI, Kenya, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Ahmed, East Africa's biggest elephant and the only one protected by presidential decree, died today. He was about 75.

President Jomo Kenyatta ordered rangers to guard Ahmed in 1970 to protect him against ivory hunters as he roamed the bush near Marsabit in northern Kenya.

Mr. Kenyatta said at the time, "There is occasionally some animal which captures the imagination and concern of all mankind. Today, there is such an animal in the shape of Ahmed. This majestic beast is renowned throughout the world, as has been demonstrated by over 1,000 postcards and letters which have reached me requesting his protection."

The official Kenya News Agency announced the elephant's death today and said the director of national parks, Perez Olindo, will go to Marsabit to prepare a report. The agency said Ahmed died of old age and a leg infection.

President Kenyatta tonight ordered that Ahmed's remains be kept intact and preserved in Kenya's National Museum. Ahmed's 10-foot-long tusks, weighing a total of 400 pounds, Nairobi dealers estimate they would bring 4,500 Kenya pounds (\$12,500) in Hong Kong and perhaps more on black markets supplied by illegal animal poachers.



Ahmed and two of his bodyguards.

OSLO	3	38	FAIR
PARIS	5	48	Cloudy
FRAGUE	4	38	Cloudy
ROME	13	26	Overcast
SOFIA	1	34	Fair
STOCKHOLM	3	38	Rain
TEHRAN	10	50	Overcast
TEL AVIV	16	61	Fair
TUNIS	17	62	Fair
VENICE	5	41	Rain

مكتبة الأم

Documents Requested Nixon, 10 Others Subpoenaed in Common Cause Civil Suit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP).—President Nixon was subpoenaed by Common Cause, a citizens' group, and ordered to produce documents relating to his 1972 re-election campaign. The subpoena orders Mr. Nixon to appear in person or through a representative in the U.S. District Court in New York City on Jan. 21 and to bring the documents with him. The White House had no immediate comment.

In today's response, the White House said that the court "lacks jurisdiction over the person of Richard M. Nixon in this action, either individually or as President of the United States."

U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica dismissed the committee's original suit on the grounds that the panel had failed to establish that the court had jurisdiction in the matter. Congress subsequently approved a bill granting that jurisdiction.

In an argument used in its original response, the White House called the suit "an unconstitutional attempt to interfere with the confidentiality of the records of conversation between the President of the United States and his closest advisers relating to the official duties of the President."

A spokesman for Common Cause said its subpoena: "This is not a suit between branches of government and we are seeking political documents, not governmental documents. Therefore, there can be no claim of executive privilege."

Subpoenas such as the ones issued today are routine in such cases during the discovery stage of a suit, in which lawyers are gathering information from witnesses who are under oath, although not actually in the courtroom. The unusual, although not unprecedented, aspect is sending one to a president.

Lawyers are allowed to issue such subpoenas on their own as officers of the court and they have the same force as an order issued by a judge. The only requirement is that they be properly served and the court notified. The subpoenas are binding orders to appear.

However, if the recipient wishes to resist the subpoena, he may ask the judge in the case to quash it. In Mr. Nixon's case, he may choose to ignore it, as he has earlier Watergate-related subpoenas, on the ground that he is constitutionally protected from a summons. In that case, it would be up to the judge to issue any further orders.

Mr. Morgan recalled in a telephone interview that Mr. Nixon, an official of Mr. Nixon's campaign who is now an employee of Mr. Hughes, had the committee in a secret session Dec. 18 that Mr. Nixon personally asked him to determine the willingness of the Hughes Industries to contribute to his campaign.

We have denied the whole thing," Gerald L. Warren, deputy White House press secretary, yesterday. "We have denied the President discussed the matter with Mr. Danneberg, a possible contribution of any amount from Hughes."

Senate sources, however, said Mr. Danneberg's testimony related to a meeting, probably in Washington, of himself, Mr. Danneberg, and Charles G. (Bebe) Rebozo during the summer of 1972, at which the possibility of a Hughes donation was raised by Mr. Danneberg and Mr. Rebozo.

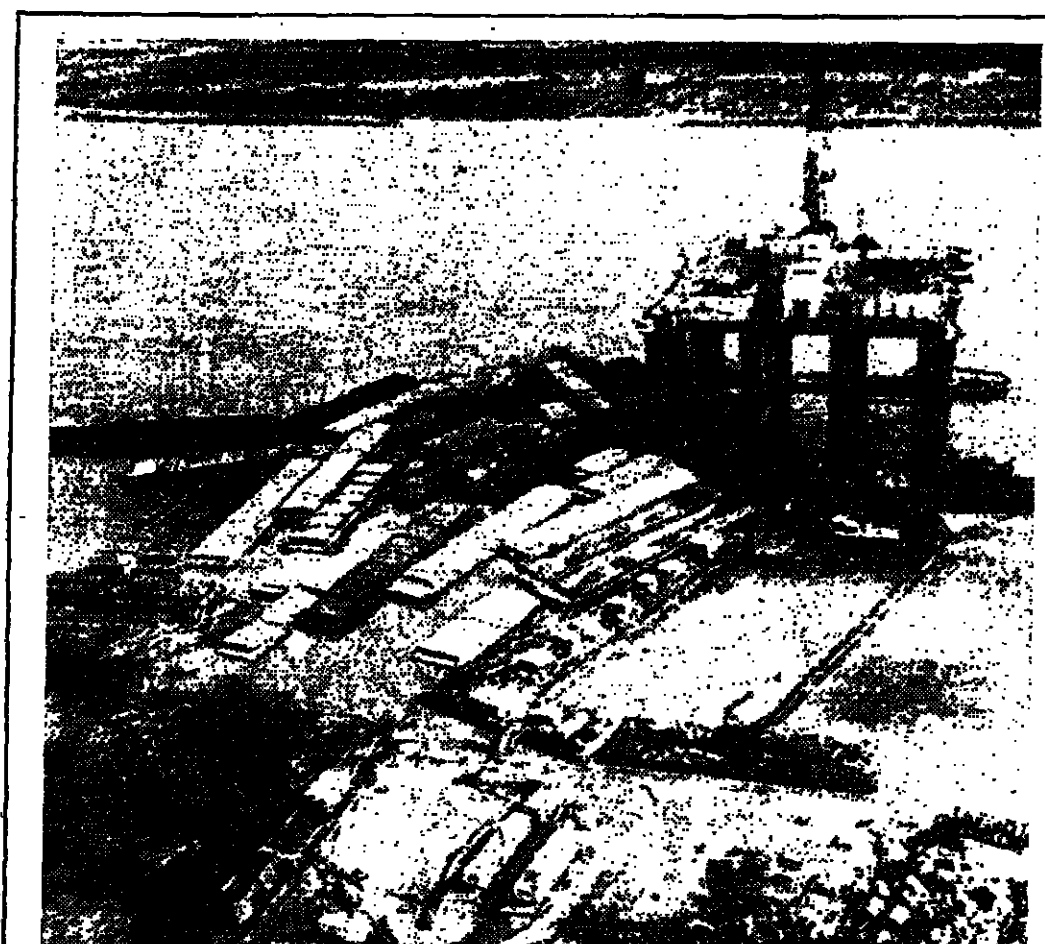
Accounts Differ
Mr. Danneberg, who manages the Danneberg Hotel in Vegas, said in a prepared statement yesterday that "Mr. Danneberg did not ask me to raise money or any other amount for Mr. Hughes or anyone else." He said, "I am not correct in the reports that I was misled by unidentified sources on the subject of the Watergate committee who chose to leak distorted false versions of my testimony."

Mr. Danneberg's denial, Senate sources said: "What Mr. Danneberg said is that he had no contact with Mr. Hughes."

Mr. Danneberg said that he placed the Hughes money in a safe-deposit box in the Key Biscayne, Fla., bank which he heads, and held it there for three years because the Hughes-Mahou dispute had made him wary of handing it over to Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign committee. He has said that he returned the money in June of last year.

Hughes Refuge Issue
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17 (AP).—Prime Minister Lyndon B. Johnson said yesterday that Mr. Hughes could be extradited if there were evidence that he had violated U.S. stock-trading laws.

But Mr. Danneberg said that there are no immediate extradition plans. The billionaire moved to the Bahamas shortly before being indicted last month in Nevada over his acquisition of Air West, a regional airline. He and three co-defendants have been ordered to appear for arraignment Jan. 25 in Reno.



NEW ORLEANS JAM—About 30 of some 130 barges which broke their moorings during fog on the Mississippi River Tuesday were trapped between the bank and an offshore drilling platform. Others drifted through the port of New Orleans, causing slight damage, and forcing the temporary closure of the only bridge leading directly to the downtown part of the city. The Coast Guard rounded up barges.

Under Threat of Firing IRS Agent Traced as Source Of Nixon Tax Leak Quits Post

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP).—An Internal Revenue Service employee, tracked down by investigators as the individual who leaked information about President Nixon's income tax returns to a newspaper, quit his job under threat of being fired, IRS officials said.

The former employee, whom the officials refused to identify, also faced possible criminal charges for his action, but the Justice Department, after studying the case, decided against prosecution, spokesmen said.

A government source said that an IRS investigator was credited with cracking the case and received an award last month for "noteworthy contributions to the effectiveness and efficiency of the Department of the Treasury."

IRS spokesmen refused to say whether the award to the agent, William J. Schafer, was in fact connected with the Nixon tax return or to provide any other details of the case.

Photocopies Traded
According to other sources, investigators solved the mystery by tracing photocopies of the Nixon tax returns to the machine which produced them at the IRS National Computer Center in Martinsburg, W. Va.

The IRS said disclosure of information about individual tax returns is illegal and offenses are routinely investigated.

Publication of details of Mr. Nixon's tax returns by the Providence, R.I., Journal-Bulletin on Oct. 3 was a key development in the controversy over the President's income taxes.

The newspaper, quoting what they said were documents provided by government sources, reported that Mr. Nixon had paid a total of \$1,670 in federal income taxes in 1970 and 1971 on reported total income of \$635,326.

The White House said originally that the IRS audited Mr. Nixon's tax returns for those two years and ordered no change, but the IRS announced earlier this month that it is reopening the case.

The Journal-Bulletin has refused to give any information on how it obtained the presidential tax records, which like all other individual tax returns are privileged under federal law.

Another source familiar with the case said the IRS employee who saw Mr. Nixon's records was to receive a reward for the disclosure that he decided to make the disclosure.

Not Indicated Here
"It's not indicated on here," Mr. Zumbait said. "Can you tell us how you know?" Mr. Ben-Veniste asked. "I probably just remembered it, that would be my guess," Mr. Zumbait replied.

Iowans Move To Give Equal Rights to Men

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 17 (AP).—A group of Iowa legislators are trying to strike a blow for equal rights for men.

The legislators filed bills in the Iowa House this week to create a commission on the status of men and to provide by law for the observance of Father's Day as well as Mother's Day.

Rep. George Knoke of Council Bluffs said it is unfair for Iowa to maintain a Commission on the Status of Women, as it has done for years, and not have a similar commission to fight for male equality.

Rep. Robert Krause of Fenton said Iowa law "authorizes and directs" the governor to issue an annual proclamation urging Iowans to fly the American flag on Mother's Day, but not on Father's Day.

Selection of Panel
The panel was selected, according to a source, by mutual agreement on both sides, despite the statement Tuesday by White House lawyer James D. St. Clair that "I'm going to talk to my own experts."

The panel members are Richard H. Bell, chairman of Bell, Beranek and Newman Inc., Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Thomas G. Stockham Jr. of the University of Utah; Mark R. Weiss, vice president of Federal Scientific Corp., New York City; James R. Flanagan, head of the Acoustic Research Department at RFL Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J.; Franklin Cooper, president of Haskins Laboratories, New Haven, Conn.; and John G. McKnight, consultant to the Scully-Metrotch Division of Dictaphone Corp. in California.

9 U.S. Companies
Accused of Bias
NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—A church coalition group called on nine big U.S. companies yesterday to stop discriminating against women and minorities, and threatened to use their investment power to back the demand.

The Church Project on Equal Employment Opportunity, a coalition of Protestant and Catholic denominations, put the demand to such giants as IBM and General Motors, in which the churches hold stock worth over \$4 million.

A stockholders' resolution on discriminatory policies was also to be filed with Ford, Xerox, General Electric, Goodyear, Polaroid, Sears and Krafco, a project spokesman said, calling on the corporations to disclose data on company positions held by women and blacks, and to list their policies and programs to achieve equal employment opportunity.

Signature on Receipt
Mr. Zumbait acknowledged that it was he who signed Stephen Bull's name to a receipt for the UBER 5000 tape recorder delivered to Rose Mary Woods, President Nixon's secretary, on Oct. 1.

Mr. Zumbait said the machine was purchased that day because an aide mistakenly reported there were no machines with pedals in the Secret Service storeroom.

In fact, he testified, there were four UBER 5000 machines in the storeroom on Oct. 1.

White House Help In Talk on Nixon Revealed by Ford

From Wire Dispatches
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 17.—Vice-President Ford said that the final form of a speech he gave which defended President Nixon was his own although White House speechwriters prepared the original draft.

Mr. Ford, who is visiting his home town, said that while he has his own staff, including speechwriters, he has regularly had speeches drafted by writers at the White House.

He said he put the Atlantic City, N.J., speech into final form after the White House speechwriters prepared an original draft from ideas he had given them.

Originally, Gerald L. Warren, deputy White House press secretary, had discounted the possibility of White House collaboration. However, he said yesterday: "I have checked it thoroughly, and at the request of the Vice-President, the White House speechwriters did assist him in formulating ideas he wanted to put across."

In the Farm Bureau speech, Mr. Ford assailed Mr. Nixon's critics and accused them of waging a massive propaganda campaign in their drive to impeach him. Mr. Ford told newsmen yesterday that "even if you take the worst side" of the latest tape disclosure, "it doesn't justify impeachment."

1 Slain, 3 Hurt
In Ulster Attack
BELFAST, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Two men burst into a rural pub and fired a machine-gun burst into four men drinking around a turf fire, killing one and wounding the other three. In another village a gunman killed a part-time soldier.

The machine-gun attack occurred in Francie Boyle's Bar, a Catholic pub in Cappah, 40 miles north of Belfast. The part-time soldier, a member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, died in the village of Trillick, 38 miles south of Londonderry. He had just stepped from a bus when he was killed.

Vienna Blacked Out
By Ice-Broken Line
VIENNA, Jan. 17 (AP).—International and local trains stopped, public transport came to a halt, people were trapped in elevators and there was a general confusion as all of Vienna and parts of two adjoining provinces were hit by a power blackout in the pre-dawn hours today.

Officials said the blackout was due to an ice-broken long-distance power line. The blackout began at 4:50 a.m. Eight hours later some semblance of normal service was being restored but damaged signals led to major traffic jams.

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U.S. Judge Says Organization Justified Rights of Homosexuals on Campus Upheld

CONCORD, N.H., Jan. 17 (AP).—A federal judge has ruled that homosexual student groups can hold social activities on campus like other student clubs, under protection of the First and 14th Amendments.

U.S. District Judge Hugh Bowmes issued the decision yesterday in a suit brought by the Gay Students Organization—GSO—against Gov. Meldrim Thomson and the University of New Hampshire.

Gov. Thomson said the decision was a "tragedy."

The university trustees banned the group's social activities in November after Gov. Thomson raised a furor over a dance the group held on campus.

Gov. Thomson called the party a spectacle and said the trustees should reverse an earlier decision which gave the group official recognition as a student organization.

After copies of the homosexual magazine *Pag Rag* were distributed at a GSO performance of the gay play "Coming Out" in December, Gov. Thomson threatened to veto state funds for the university.

"A state university may not be blackmailed into depriving its students of their constitutional rights," Judge Bowmes said in his decision.

He said the university has the right to restrict the homosexual club if members incite violence or commit crimes. But he said the university presented no evidence that the club had done anything illegal.

David Hamilton of the New Hampshire Civil Liberties Union, which brought the suit for the GSO, said Judge Bowmes' decision was the country's first broad decision on the rights of homosexual student groups.

Gov. Thomson issued the following statement: "The tragedy of the unfortunate gay decision is not so much that it is a decision, but that it is a decision by a federal judge."

Mr. Malek, a special assistant to President Nixon in 1972, is now deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget. Commenting on newspaper disclosures of his campaign memoranda, Mr. Malek insisted the "responsiveness" project was designed neither to buy votes nor to put improper political pressures on government agencies.

The program was ordered, he said, by Mr. Haldeman, the White House chief of staff ousted last spring in the Watergate affair. The results of the program, Mr. Malek added, had been "crystallized" by a "little bit," he said—to please Mr. Haldeman.

When he first outlined the project on March 17, 1972, Mr. Malek noted that the Department of Commerce had already begun making certain grants for White House allies.

Politically these actions have been most beneficial," Mr. Malek wrote. "Nevertheless, the potential is much greater. In the Commerce Department, for example, there is nearly \$700 million in funds remaining in this fiscal year which could be redirected in some manner."

Most other executive department, his memo added, eluding program after program, had flexible funds. "Even if only 5 percent of this amount can be redirected to impact more directly on target groups or geographic areas," he wrote, "it would be a substantial increase over the current efforts."

A federal investigation was canceled and subpoenaed books were returned to a Philadelphia local of the Dock and Wharf Builders' Union—a turnaround that Mr. Malek described at the time as "very helpful to the administration in impacting on the blue-collar vote."

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The program was ordered, he said, by Mr. Haldeman, the White House chief of staff ousted last spring in the Watergate affair. The results of the program, Mr. Malek added, had been "crystallized" by a "little bit," he said—to please Mr. Haldeman.

Nixon Aide Admits Grants Were Used to Sway '72 Vote

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (NYT).—Frederic V. Malek, who is still a key White House aide, has acknowledged that he drafted and monitored a secret plan in 1972 to aim multimillion-dollar federal grants where they would win votes for President Nixon's re-election.

According to documents before the Senate Watergate committee, Mr. Malek took credit in June, 1972, for the program of "improving departmental responsiveness in support of the President's re-election," and for the following bureaucratic maneuvers:

● A grant for migrant workers in Texas was switched, at the request of Sen. John Tower, D., Texas, from an anti-administration group to one that was considered favorable to the Nixon campaign.

● A suit by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission against the University of Texas alleging discrimination in faculty personnel policy was quashed—also at the urging of Sen. Tower, himself a candidate for re-election in 1972. The suit, Mr. Malek wrote in a memorandum dated June 7, 1972, would have had "a serious negative impact in a key state."

● A federal investigation was canceled and subpoenaed books were returned to a Philadelphia local of the Dock and Wharf Builders' Union—a turnaround that Mr. Malek described at the time as "very helpful to the administration in impacting on the blue-collar vote."

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When he first outlined the project on March 17, 1972, Mr. Malek noted that the Department of Commerce had already begun making certain grants for White House allies.

Politically these actions have been most beneficial," Mr. Malek wrote. "Nevertheless, the potential is much greater. In the Commerce Department, for example, there is nearly \$700 million in funds remaining in this fiscal year which could be redirected in some manner."

Most other executive department, his memo added, eluding program after program, had flexible funds. "Even if only 5 percent of this amount can be redirected to impact more directly on target groups or geographic areas," he wrote, "it would be a substantial increase over the current efforts."

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U.S. Reports Drop in Use Of Electricity

By Gene Smith
NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT).—Nationwide consumption of electricity appears to be running below its normally expected rate of growth by as much as 10 percent, industry figures indicate.

Weekly statistics released yesterday by the Edison Electric Institute placed power output in the 48 mainland states at just under 36.5 billion kilowatt hours for the week ended Jan. 12. That was the first week of daylight saving time and the production of electricity was 4.1 percent less than in the same week a year ago.

Normally, the industry's output grows at an annual rate of about 7 percent, but the combination of voluntary conservation programs, voltage reductions and imposition of daylight saving time has changed this.

Just how much of this reduction was directly attributable to daylight saving time is difficult to pinpoint, because other factors, including temperature, weather and industrial output, can change the weekly figures.

The Consolidated Edison Co. of New York said it could not guess the effect of daylight saving time on its output because it has been under a 3 percent voltage reduction since Dec. 24. Monday, it increased this to 5 percent to conserve fuel.

A recent power industry study predicted that the average residential user would save 20 kilowatt-hours of electricity a year once the extra hour of daylight took effect. This would amount to 0.4 percent of normal usage.

A check yesterday of utilities across the country produced no startling reports of savings. However, the Pennsylvania Power and Light Co. reported that it expected to reduce its annual power load by 0.3 percent this year.

"That would figure out to roughly 36,000 tons of coal," a company spokesman said.

Scientists Plan
Vitamin C Study
LONDON, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—An international meeting of scientists will be held here April 2 and 3 to examine the benefits and possible harmful effects of vitamin C, it was announced today.

The symposium at the National College of Food Technology was organized against a background of disagreement and conflicting claims about human requirements of the vitamin, which is most commonly found in citrus fruit.

Some scientists, most notably U.S. Nobel Prize-winning physicist Dr. Linus Pauling, claim therapeutic results from large dosages of the vitamin. Others believe such doses could cause metabolic damage.

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Role of Documents Requested

Nixon, 10 Others Subpoenaed in Common Cause Civil Suit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP).—President Nixon was subpoenaed by Common Cause, a citizens' group, and ordered to produce documents relating to his 1972 re-election campaign. The subpoena orders Mr. Nixon to appear in person or through a representative in the U.S. District Court in New York City on Jan. 21 and to bring the documents with him. The White House had no immediate comment.

In today's response, the White House said that the court "lacks jurisdiction over the person of Richard M. Nixon in this action, either individually or as President of the United States."

U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica dismissed the committee's original suit on the grounds that the panel had failed to establish that the court had jurisdiction in the matter. Congress subsequently approved a bill granting that jurisdiction.

In an argument used in its original response, the White House called the suit "an unconstitutional attempt to interfere with the confidentiality of the records of conversation between the President of the United States and his closest advisers relating to the official duties of the President."

A spokesman for Common Cause said its subpoena: "This is not a suit between branches of government and we are seeking political documents, not governmental documents. Therefore, there can be no claim of executive privilege."

Subpoenas such as the ones issued today are routine in such cases during the discovery stage of a suit, in which lawyers are gathering information from witnesses who are under oath, although not actually in the courtroom. The unusual, although not unprecedented, aspect is sending one to a president.

Lawyers are allowed to issue such subpoenas on their own as officers of the court and they have the same force as an order issued by a judge. The only requirement is that they be properly served and the court notified. The subpoenas are binding orders to appear.

However, if the recipient wishes to resist the subpoena, he may ask the judge in the case to quash it. In Mr. Nixon's case, he may choose to ignore it, as he has earlier Watergate-related subpoenas, on the ground that he is constitutionally protected from a summons. In that case, it would be up to the judge to issue any further orders.

Mr. Morgan recalled in a telephone interview that Mr. Nixon, an official of Mr. Nixon's campaign who is now an employee of Mr. Hughes, had the committee in a secret session Dec. 18 that Mr. Nixon personally asked him to determine the willingness of the Hughes Industries to contribute to his campaign.

We have denied the whole thing," Gerald L. Warren, deputy White House press secretary, yesterday. "We have denied the President discussed the matter with Mr. Danneberg, a possible contribution of any amount from Hughes."

Senate sources, however, said Mr. Danneberg's testimony related to a meeting, probably in Washington, of himself, Mr. Danneberg, and Charles G. (Bebe) Rebozo during the summer of 1972, at which the possibility of a Hughes donation was raised by Mr. Danneberg and Mr. Rebozo.

Accounts Differ
Mr. Danneberg, who manages the Danneberg Hotel in Vegas, said in a prepared statement yesterday that "Mr. Danneberg did not ask me to raise money or any other amount for Mr. Hughes or anyone else." He said, "I am not correct in the reports that I was misled by unidentified sources on the subject of the Watergate committee who chose to leak distorted false versions of my testimony."

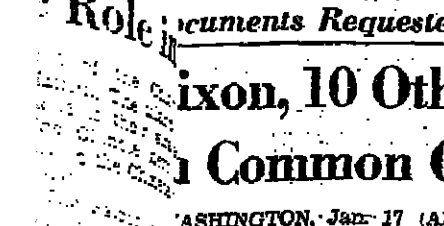
Mr. Danneberg's denial, Senate sources said: "What Mr. Danneberg said is that he had no contact with Mr. Hughes."

Mr. Danneberg said that he placed the Hughes money in a safe-deposit box in the Key Biscayne, Fla., bank which he heads, and held it there for three years because the Hughes-Mahou dispute had made him wary of handing it over to Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign committee. He has said that he returned the money in June of last year.

Hughes Refuge Issue
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17 (AP).—Prime Minister Lyndon B. Johnson said yesterday that Mr. Hughes could be extradited if there were evidence that he had violated U.S. stock-trading laws.

But Mr. Danneberg said that there are no immediate extradition plans. The billionaire moved to the Bahamas shortly before being indicted last month in Nevada over his acquisition of Air West, a regional airline. He and three co-defendants have been ordered to appear for arraignment Jan. 25 in Reno.

Mr. Danneberg was here to address the World Affairs Council. A Bahamian court has refused to extradite the millionaire Robert L. Vesco to the United States on a wire-fraud charge relating to stock.



John W. Gardner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (NYT).—Aid to the White House denied at such an arrangement ever place, Senate Watergate committee sources elaborated yesterday on their evidence that President Nixon indirectly solicited a campaign contribution on the Howard Hughes organization during his 1969 campaign for the presidency.

The New York Times reported yesterday that Richard G. Danneberg, an official of Mr. Nixon's campaign who is now an employee of Mr. Hughes, had the committee in a secret session Dec. 18 that Mr. Nixon personally asked him to determine the willingness of the Hughes Industries to contribute to his campaign.

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The Pentagon Spying Case

What follows is a summary of those intricate and intriguing news accounts that have appeared in the last few days and dealt with a strange interneck conflict within the administration.

In mid-1971, the military command in the Pentagon, apparently feeling closed out of the President's tightly held major diplomatic initiatives, arranged on its own to get certain documents and notes of meetings from the White House. Some of this material seems to have found its way to columnist Jack Anderson. When Anderson published an account of a National Security Council meeting on the Indo-Pakistani war in December, 1971, an angry Henry Kissinger—he was then Mr. Nixon's national security adviser in the White House—ordered an investigation of the leak. The "plumbers" established some months earlier, turned to the task and found a "ring" of military personnel taking unauthorized information from Mr. Kissinger's files and meetings.

What then happened to those somehow involved? One junior person reportedly attempted "blackmail" by threatening to expose the operation to public view if he were not given a "very high post"; he did not get such a post but was not disciplined and was kept on in the government. The Joint Chiefs of Staff liaison at the NSC, a rear admiral, was given a new and important Pentagon position; he denies involvement. A clerical aide, a yeoman, was transferred; he says he promised the Navy "to never talk about what happened." A supposed recipient of the information, Adm. Thomas E. Moorer, who is the country's top military officer, was reappointed to a second two-year term as chairman of the Joint Chiefs; he denies any link to unauthorized information "from Mr. Kissinger's office."

As for Mr. Nixon, for 18 months, ever since the existence of the "plumbers" came to light, he has resisted investigation of them on grounds that disclosure would harm the "national security." A number of officials now privately say that the Pentagon spying case is what he had particularly in mind. In its single public comment on the Pentagon spying case, made last Friday in response to the first limited press reports on it, the White House did not explicitly acknowledge even that a charge of Pentagon spying had been made. Rather, the statement singled out "deliberate leaks to the media of extremely sensitive information of interest to other nations" and said "the source of these leaks was a low-level employee (apparently the yeoman) whose clerical tasks gave him access to highly classified information."

(Columnist Anderson denies the yeoman was his source.) Further disclosures would be "inappropriate," the White House said. "It may be that at a later time the facts can be made public without detriment to the national interest."

In brief: The Pentagon spied on Mr. Kissinger. When the operation came to light inside the government, it was covered up: the principals were given minimal or no reason for personal embarrassment, and preemptive disclosure of the matter was made to key legislators—complete with the usual "national security" argument for maintaining the strictest secrecy. Now that the operation has come to public attention, the White House is trying to bring right by No doubt this is not the full story. It is enough to make plain, however, that the "villain" of this piece, as of so many others, is President Nixon's obsession with secrecy, rationalized without warrant or compelling justification as an imperative of "national security."

In making his openings to Peking and Moscow and in searching for a way out of Vietnam, he had a broad choice between soliciting, on the one hand, the understanding and support of the executive branch bureaucracy—and, in their respective times and ways, the Congress and the public—and, on the other hand, conducting a lone operation. Mr. Nixon chose the latter course. Did he think the Pentagon would sabotage his diplomacy? Even for a President with Mr. Nixon's savvy for the possibilities of political ambush from the right, this seems an exaggerated not to say offensive consideration. Whatever his reason, his choice led in this instance to a shabby espionage operation that induces one not so much to gasp as to cringe. Discovery of the operation led all too inevitably to a cover-up—and perhaps not only between the President and the Pentagon. Mr. Kissinger offered the Senate seemingly categorical assurances that he had no knowledge of the intelligence activities of David Young, his former aide who—according to the new reports—ran the investigation, which Kissinger ordered, that unearthed the Pentagon plot. These assurances look very strange now.

None of us needed at this time yet another demonstration of the dangers of running the presidency as though it were a game of solitaire. Quite enough damage to U.S. institutions and U.S. values has already been done. But we keep learning more and it is still not possible to tell when the lesson will be done.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

What's the U.S. Doing in Thailand?

An extraordinary instance of American over-reaching has just come to light in Thailand. It involves the CIA, an agency so habituated—at least in Thailand—to acting like a sovereign state that it seems to have been unable to adjust to the winds of Thai change. It seems that a CIA agent sent a letter to the new premier, who came to power last fall replacing the generals identified with a close military link to the United States. Signing the name of a Communist insurgent leader in Sakon Nakhon Province, the agent sounded out the premier on his interest in opening talks with insurgents. The letter's internal inconsistencies struck Thai officials, they now say. Since it had been sent by registered mail, it was easily traced to the CIA office in a particular province. The government then evidently leaked the story to the Thai press, which gave it a play worthy of the outrageousness of the event itself. "Really bad," the premier summed up.

The newly-posted American ambassador, William R. Kintner, was forced to acknowledge and apologize for this "regrettable and unauthorized initiative." "No American official is to be involved in any activity which could be interpreted as interference in Thai internal affairs," he announced. Yet this hardly puts the matter to rest. Is it more believable that the agent was acting on his own or that, unmasked, his operation—whatever its purpose—was simply repudiated? Since CIA activities in Thailand are supposed to be confined to providing technical intelligence assistance to Thailand, how is it that the CIA appears to have set up what the Thai press calls "operation units in various areas"? The CIA's indiscretion

"demonstrates to the people that the United States is involved in the fight to suppress the Communist terrorists," the Bangkok radio noted, and thus it compromises the Thai government claim that the insurgents, but not the government, lack independence and sovereignty. How could the CIA be insensitive to the central political value of this claim in a struggle against what is said to be a foreign-supported insurgency?

The most troubling aspect of this incident, however, goes beyond the damage that may have been done to U.S.-Thai relations. Just how deeply is the United States involved in the fight to suppress the Communist terrorists, in the Bangkok radio's words? A Senate staff report issued last June stated that there were 545 Americans working in Thai counterinsurgency within the U.S. Military Assistance Command. But if, as the Thai counterinsurgency chief now says, "It has especially been the principle of this program that the fight to suppress the Communists is the Thai people's affair," then what are all those Americans doing, whether they are inside or outside the CIA? The new Thai leadership, by publicizing and protesting the affair of the letter, indicates its own decision to put some nationalistic distance between itself and Thailand's former American patrons. "This is an understandable choice flowing from the winding down of the American role in all of Indochina. The Thais, who live there, are adjusting. But we Americans still have questions of our own to ask about any residual counterinsurgency role. It sounds too much like—once hesitates to say the word—Vietnam."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Anti-Japanese Demonstrations

Even if the bitter unfortunate memory of Japan's occupation of these Southeast Asian nations during World War II has all but faded, the prevalent economic grievances could touch off an anti-Japanese wave of anti-Japanese rage in the area. Fortunately, there has been an intensifying call among the Japanese themselves for a serious soul-

searching and re-examination of Japan's policy toward the less developed members of the Asian community. Its enormous economic potential has already made Japan a big power economically, if not politically and militarily, which makes it a matter of duty for Japan to substantially increase its economic contributions to the common progress of the Asian region.

—From the Korea Herald (Seoul).

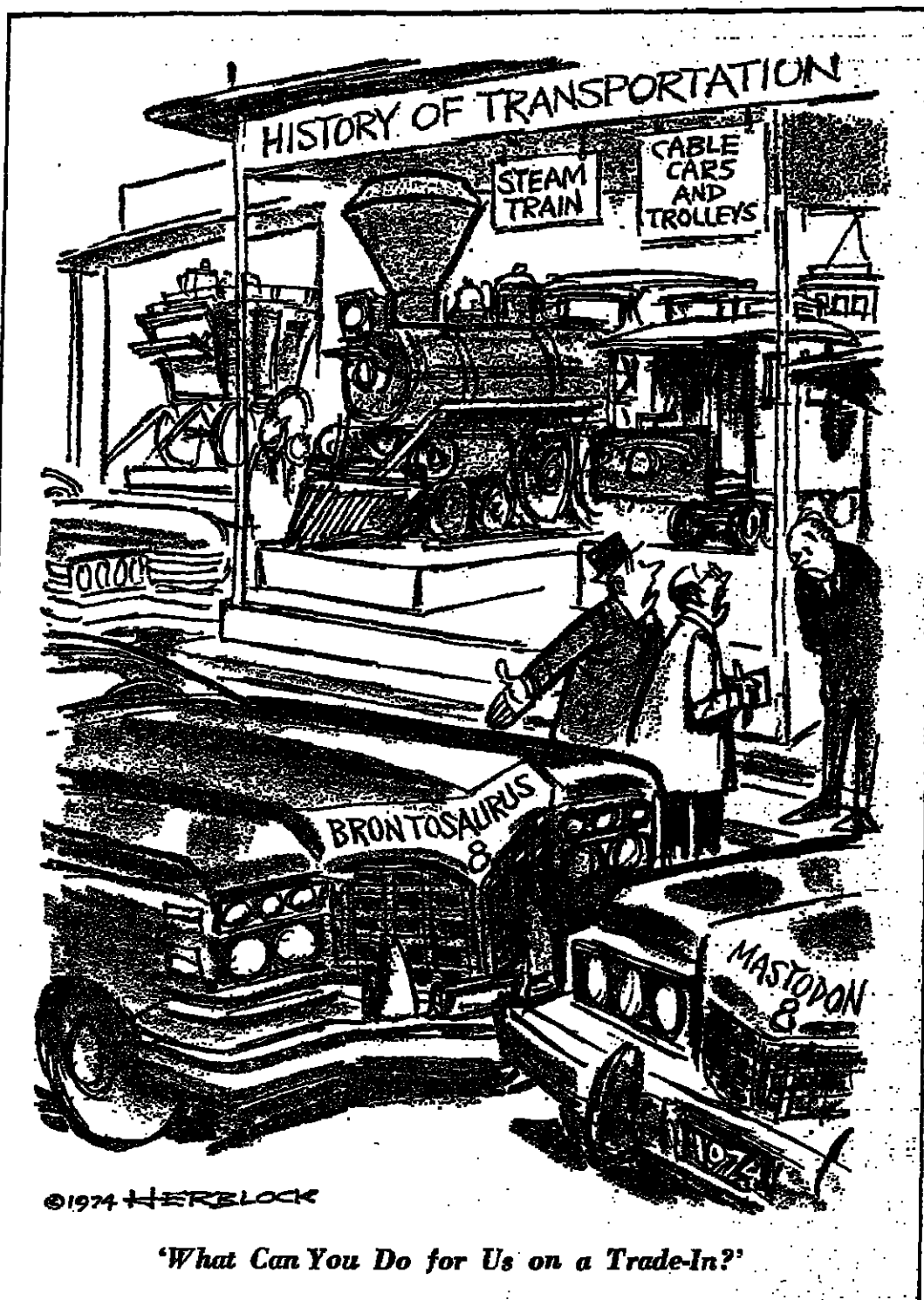
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

CADIZ, Spain.—The coffin containing the remains of Christopher Columbus has been opened. It was found to contain some 30 bones and a few ashes. It was then closed and taken on board the dispatch boat, Giralda, which leaves tomorrow for Seville, where the remains will be received with ceremony and transferred to the cathedral. Meanwhile, in an entirely unrelated affair, the rumor persists that several of the ministers in the Spanish government will resign in the very near future.

Fifty Years Ago

NEW YORK.—A new serum with a gratifying tendency to isolate the scarlet fever germ and which may ultimately eliminate the danger of death from the disease has been discovered by Dr. A.R. Dochez. Dr. Dochez told a Society of Experimental Biology meeting yesterday that for the moment he was pleased with the results but wanted to be extremely guarded in his statements for fear of raising false hopes. But he did describe a great number of successful experiments at Yale University.



"What Can You Do for Us on a Trade-In?"

Prosecutor Jaworski's Duty

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—Last July 23, in a letter to Sen. Sam Ervin, President Nixon said that the White House tapes would remain "under my sole personal control." When some tapes were subsequently subpoenaed, there was a legal obligation to preserve that evidence even while the subpoena was contested. Experts have now found that a critical portion of one tape was erased by at least five separate manual actions.

The responsibility for dealing with this apparent destruction of evidence falls on the special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski. His staff is examining witnesses in court now, and he will probably begin a grand jury investigation. Whatever may be discovered, Jaworski faces hard decisions. If the president of a large corporation publicly stated that he had "sole personal control" of subpoenaed evidence in an anti-trust case, he might be legally responsible if an underlying was found to have tampered with it. But this is the President of the United States. If Jaworski concludes that there was tampering, does he proceed against Richard Nixon for contempt of court? Ask the grand jury to indict him? Refer the evidence to the House Judiciary Committee for its impeachment inquiry?

On His Own

What this example indicates is that Leon Jaworski faces questions of a kind that few prosecutors have ever had to consider. And he must decide them largely on his own, without the broad consultation that a lawyer would often seek on hard problems. "I don't mind telling you," Jaworski said in a conversation the other day, "I feel lonesome sometimes." But he added that he didn't "sit around and agonize."

One thing immediately apparent about Jaworski is that he has a deep respect for the presidency. Discussing the question whether a president can be indicted before impeachment, he said first that the law was not clear on the issue and then asked: "Are you going to forget the consequences in this world we live in now?"

But it would be equally wrong to think that he would act so as to immunize the President from being called to account for wrongdoing. Some voiced that concern after Jaworski said he felt he could not turn over to the House Judiciary Committee material that he had obtained from the White House for use before grand juries.

Maintain Secrecy

In discussing that problem, he made clear that his main concern was with a prosecutor's obligation to maintain grand jury secrecy. Witnesses have no such obligation, and courts have considerable discretion to release grand jury evidence.

"The committee's recourse lies in asking for it by a proper legal proceeding," Jaworski said, "either at the White House or the court." Other legal scholars pointed out that a person asked to give evidence in a valid legal proceeding has no right to resist on the ground that he has given the same evidence to a grand jury. In fact, witnesses—the sources of

evidence—are excluded from the secrecy imposed on grand jurors and lawyers by Rule 6 (E) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

The issue was authoritatively decided in a 1980 case before the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, U.S. vs. *Interstate Dress Carriers Inc.* There the Justice Department had asked to examine and copy some company records that had been presented to a grand jury in a separate proceeding. The company resisted.

The court—composed of Judges J. Edward Lumbard, Charles B. Clark and Henry J. Friendly—dismissed the company's objections. Judge Lumbard wrote:

Delays Seen

"When testimony or data is sought for its own sake—for its intrinsic value in the furtherance of a lawful investigation—rather than to learn what took place before a grand jury, it is not a valid defense to disclosure that the same information was revealed to a grand jury or that the same documents had been, or were presently being, examined by a grand jury."

Thus the House Judiciary Com-

mittee, if it obtains the necessary subpoena power, could seek tapes and documents from the White House, and the grand jury issue would be no bar. But Nixon's lawyers would doubtless try to raise other objections, at least delaying the impeachment inquiry.

The question then would be whether the committee could get the material directly from the court, by order of Judge John J. Sirica. Rule 6(E) says a judge may turn over material for use "preliminary to or in connection with a judicial proceeding." The terms of the House committee's subpoena power should therefore treat impeachment, or the subsequent Senate trial, as a form of judicial proceeding.

Does Jaworski have evidence now that links Nixon to the crimes of Watergate? Of course he would not say. But his evident concern with the problem of indictment and/or impeachment of a president leads one to infer that there must be such evidence. He said only that material obtained from White House files had included some things "substantial and very meaningful and highly relevant."

Letters

targeted affair was not realized by him until the spring of 1973 which resulted eventually in the dismissal of suspected key people from the White House staff.

7. "Conjuring or juggling"—This denotes a strategy designed to create as the appearance of things that do not exist which may be reflective in the President's countermove of "Operation Candor."

In short, the President's total response to the Watergate affair may be best summarized in a maxim from this same ancient work of political advice, "If men think the sun, they will despise thee." When it is, therefore, time to be cruel, be cruel.

I would like to leave "uncritical" patriotic Americans with another maxim from this Indian manual, "In the paraphrased words of the President, 'When the going gets rough, I get tough.' Then, in India's ancient words, 'The last word of social wisdom is, never trust.'"

DAVID A. ANDERSON,
The Hague.

The Same Boat

Isn't the time coming when we must begin to regard the earth's rapidly dwindling resources as belonging to all—rather than to those relatively temporary governments which, at this short moment of geological time, happen to control those parcels of land under which they lie?

Why should these vital energy sources, formed over the eons, (without the help of men or their creeds), be allowed to be used as weapons by anyone—in what amounts to gangster-like extortion? If this current, intentionally induced shortage of fuel (with its inevitable, ruthless inflation as a nonoptional extra) teaches us anything, it is that we all are indeed in the same boat!

GENE DETICH,
Prague.

Letter from Moscow Solzhenitsyn Furor: Revealing Old Facts

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW.—In the last few days Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn has been publicly and officially abused and castigated like no Soviet citizen in recent memory. He has been accused of crimes and transgressions which have sent many lesser-known men to Soviet prisons for long terms. He has been dismissed as a literary traitor.

Every newspaper in this country, it seems, has joined in the condemnation. Soviet radio and television echo it. Solzhenitsyn is the big news of the day, not only in the West, where his new book, "The Gulag Archipelago," is the subject of unprecedented publicity, but in his own country too.

What does it all mean? What is the importance of this man and his books? Does the furor over Solzhenitsyn reveal something new about the Soviet Union—its history or its present? Any answers to these questions must be tentative, but there are some answers. The fundamental point, certainly, is that the Solzhenitsyn furor is not a revelation. Rather it is a vehicle for revealing in unusually clear detail—many old facts.

A Unique Figure

Solzhenitsyn himself is a unique figure—"our only living classic," as the poet Yevgeny Yevushenko (now an orthodox spokesman for the status quo) once described him. Solzhenitsyn is not representative of Soviet literature, or even of the disaffected intelligentsia. He is more outspoken, more bitter, more courageous in his convictions than any man of talent in the Soviet Union in modern times.

Many Soviet writers and officials would accept that characterization without regarding it as a compliment to Solzhenitsyn. He is not universally loved and admired the way, for instance, Boris Pasternak was. He is too bold and too self-confident, too abrasive and too frank for that.

Moreover, he is an unrelenting pessimist about the Soviet Union, a posture that sets him against those with a normal quotient of human optimism. He seems to see no ray of hope. He thinks that literature must preserve what politics has destroyed. Solzhenitsyn believes that only literature—not least his own literature—can preserve the Russia he loves and believes is real.

Solzhenitsyn is unique in another important respect. He is the most famous contemporary writer in the world. His name is better known than that of most political leaders. His fame and his Nobel Prize for Literature give him a special form of protection here.

Dangerous Subject

Solzhenitsyn's preoccupation is the history of modern Russia. This is a dangerous subject in the contemporary Soviet Union, because history is not just a branch of academic learning here. It is a tool of political ideology. In the official view, what happened is not so important as what should have happened. Official historians blithely write that what should have happened actually did happen.

Solzhenitsyn replies that this is a fraud. He challenges the orthodox view of history on its most sensitive points. He writes with

sympathy about Soviet soldiers who joined the Nazis to fight against their homeland. He challenges the sacred idea that Vladimir Lenin was a saint in men's clothing. He insists that the Soviet Union admit the entire truth about Stalin's dictatorship, and call account those who helped pervert Stalin's crimes.

In all this Solzhenitsyn is fighting against a deeply imbued conventional wisdom which—it is fair to estimate—at least 90 percent of the Soviet population accepts unquestioningly. There is no argument here about the quality of the count the heroic struggle in World War or about the official content that Stalin was just an aberration in the glorious history of Soviet Communism.

Yet Solzhenitsyn wants to argue all these points and more in society with no tolerance for malcontents, troublemakers, free-thinkers. He wants to argue about the existence of God with the Pope. The Pope isn't interested.

Sensitive Nerve

The official reaction to "The Gulag Archipelago" suggests that a sensitive nerve Solzhenitsyn has touched. The unprecedented trial directed against him seems above all, an indication of the strength of conformity in the country. The propagandists who have answered Solzhenitsyn this week have said about Solzhenitsyn that he is a "traitor." The word "traitor" is generally distorted, taken out of context; their accounts of the Western public for the book are more emotional than accurate.

The flavor of the attacks. Private comments by Soviet journalists and officials in the U.S.S.R. have always been based on things. A journalist said this week, "I have always hated traitors." Could a man be called a traitor for writing a controversial book? This journal talks had no doubt that he could.

"It was said a long time ago and correctly: He who isn't with us is against us." So wrote an ordinary citizen about Solzhenitsyn in a letter to Pravda, the official newspaper. Yuri Zhukov, Pravda's chief commentator, told Western journalists last week that he had received hundreds of letters from the general public demanding that Solzhenitsyn be harshly punished.

Generalizations are never entirely accurate, but it does seem clear to say that the Soviet people are a single-minded and tough-minded lot. Their sources of information are meager, their patriotism is almost boundless, their appetite for revenge and retribution is substantial. The Anglosaxon, Judeo-Christian notion of tolerance has little resonance in this society. Nor is there a widespread respect for what Westerners would regard as objective truth. Unswerving loyalty is most admired. If you're not with us, you're against us.

Solzhenitsyn himself is not immune to these Russian traits. He is not a liberal in the Western sense, and not an admirer of pluralism for its own sake. A recent letter he lambasted American politicians making such a furor over the Watergate. "What did they expect," he wrote, "from a democracy the has no built-in ethical foundation, a democracy that constitutes a clash of interests, and a more than interests, a clash regulated only by the Constitution, without any all-embracing ethical edifice?"

Different

Yet Solzhenitsyn is different from the mass of his countrymen, not least because he rejects the "all-embracing ethical edifice" that they accept. He rejects it and challenges its foundations. The international reputation and periodic storms of controversy he has created in the process are, ironically, not of his own making. If the Soviet authorities had published all his books, ignored them and gone about their business, it is inconceivable that Solzhenitsyn would have become the renowned figure he is today. Nor could he have caused the authorities such serious trouble.

Again this week the authorities are insuring even more notoriety for this unique man by the virulent attacks on him. The publicity that follows these attacks will sell yet more copies of "The Gulag Archipelago," all of which subsequent books by Solzhenitsyn. The authorities know all this but go on, contriving to Solzhenitsyn's name anyhow. That seems to be a revealing indication of the same priorities prevailing here.

Moscow n Full Old Observations of Kohoutek Support 'Snowball' Makeup

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT)—A comet is a giant snowball, or impregnated with organic matter and displaying an anti-tail as well as a tail, according to observations from sky and ground observatories. The detection of water vapor in the tail, announced yesterday by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, is taken to confirm the concept of comets as "dirty snowballs."

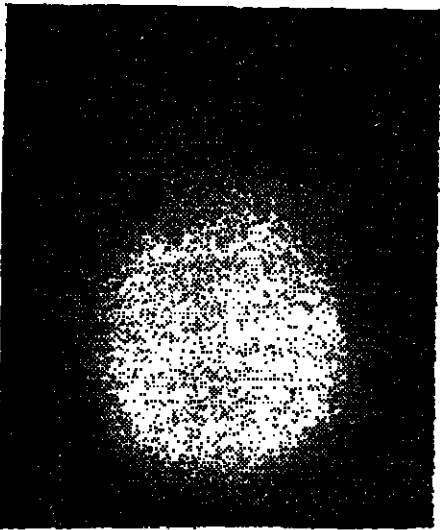
A view was proposed several years ago by Fred L. Whipple, director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass. However, it has been challenged by some astronomers who viewed comets as "icy bodies."

Now, the detection of water vapor in the tail of Kohoutek, the comet named in honor of the astronomer who discovered it, is being blown away by the "snowball" theory. Mr. Whipple said that the "extremely gratified" by the finding.

He added, however, that he was not sure of the exact nature of the organic matter and its anti-tail.

The organic matter (methyl cyanide and hydrocyanic acid) is the type detected by radio astronomers from distant clouds of gas and dust in space. The organic matter is only a coating, Mr. Whipple said.

A rocket-borne camera in space over New Mexico photographed this glowing hydrogen cloud enveloping comet Kohoutek.



Obituaries

Frederick A. Seaton, 64, Interior Secretary in 1950s

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 17 (AP)—Frederick A. Seaton, 64, Secretary of the Interior in the Eisenhower administration and a well-known Midwest publisher, died last night in a hospital following a long illness.

Mr. Seaton was actively involved in the effort to persuade Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to seek the presidency and served in various key positions during the general's administration. He was appointed assistant secretary of defense in 1953. In 1955, he became an administrative assistant to Eisenhower, acting as liaison between the White House and Congress.

He was later named a deputy assistant to the President and remained in that post until early 1958, when he was named secretary of the Interior. In that post, which he held through Eisenhower's second term, Mr. Seaton worked to bring Hawaii and Alaska into the Union.

Mr. Seaton's political career began in 1936 when he worked with former Kansas Gov. Alf Landon in the latter's bid for the presidency. He remained active in politics through last year, when he was chairman of President Nixon's Committee on Timber and the Environment.

Mr. Seaton served from 1945-1947 in the Nebraska Legislature. In 1951, he was named by then Gov. Val Peterson to fill the unexpired term of the late U.S. Sen. Kenneth Wherry.

In 1955, he was mentioned as a possible Republican candidate for president and also was considered as a possible Nixon running mate in 1960. He made an unsuccessful bid for the Nebraska governorship in 1962.

In the 1968 presidential campaign, Mr. Seaton served as chairman of senior advisers to Mr. Nixon.

His newspaper interests included ownership of the Hastings (Neb.) Tribune and papers in Alamosa, Neb., Sheridan, Wyo., Lead and Deadwood, S.D., Manhattan, Winfield and Coffeyville, Kans. He also had interests in KHAS-TV and KRAS radio in Hastings, and radio stations in Manhattan and Coffeyville.

Mr. Seaton was born in Washington, D.C.

Rev. Dr. Angus C. Hall
NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT)—The Rev. Dr. Angus C. Hall, 64, executive secretary since 1963 of what is now the American Baptist Churches of Metropolitan New York, died yesterday in Knickerbocker, N.Y., after a heart attack.

Mr. Hall, who had held a similar post with Cleveland churches affiliated with the American Baptist Convention, was born of missionary parents in Buenos Aires.

Siegfried Moses
NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT)—Siegfried Moses, 86, retired controller of Israel and since 1955

president of the Leo Baeck Institute, which maintains archives of the history of the German Jews in Jerusalem, London and New York, died Tuesday in Jerusalem.

Mr. Moses, a lawyer and industrialist who graduated from the University of Heidelberg, headed the Zionist organization in Germany from 1933, when Hitler came to power, to 1938, when he emigrated to Palestine.

In Palestine, he became an authority on tax law and in 1949 was appointed Israel's first controller, retiring in 1961. Since 1957 he had headed the Council of Jews from Germany, headquartered in London, and some years ago served as vice-president of the Conference for Material Claims Against Germany.

Mrs. Johanna Reston

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., Jan. 17 (NYT)—Mrs. Johanna Reston, 88, mother of James Reston, a vice-president and columnist of The New York Times, died early yesterday.

Mrs. Reston was born in Stranraer, Scotland, one of eight children of Andrew Irving, a stone mason, and Roseanne Gordon Irving. Her husband, James Reston Jr., a machinist, died here in 1960 at the age of 85.

The Restons first came to the United States in 1910, went back to Scotland in 1911 and returned to this country in 1920 after World War I. They lived in Dayton, Ohio, from 1920 until 1956, when they moved to California.

Clarence E. Lovejoy

RED BANK, N.J., Jan. 17 (NYT)—Clarence E. Lovejoy, 73, retired boat editor of The New York Times and editor of the series of school and college guides that bear his name, died yesterday.

Mr. Lovejoy was director of public relations for the Army's European Theater after the German surrender in 1945.

Mrs. Harry W. Baehr

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT)—Mrs. Hilda Kornmaier Baehr, the widow of Harry W. Baehr, who had been vice-president of the Law & Insurance Lithographic Co., died Tuesday at her home here.

Mrs. Baehr leaves a son, Harry W. Baehr, an editorial writer for The International Herald Tribune, and a sister, Mrs. Adam Brandau.

Medical Testing Is New Focus in Skylab-3 Mission

HOUSTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Medical experiments have priority in the final weeks of the Skylab-3 mission as the astronauts study what happens to their bodies under record exposure to the weightless space environment.

Dr. Gerald P. Carr and William R. Pogue and Dr. Edward G. Gibson on Monday surpassed the single-mission endurance record of 59 days 11 hours nine minutes set last year by the Skylab-2 crew.

They are now in new territory, medically, and Flight Director Charles Lewis said that medical checks would be emphasized during the remainder of the planned 84-day flight.

Tests on earlier missions show that weightlessness causes the muscles, including the heart, to decondition. Without the constant tug of earth's gravity, the heart adapts to a lighter workload as it pumps blood. Muscles in the leg lost several centimeters of tissue.

Space agency doctors said that the Skylab-3 astronauts, after their long mission, showed a decline in the manufacture of red blood cells and changes in mineral balance and in the muscles of the back. In some cases, several weeks were required for astronauts to return to normal after returning to earth.

French Gas Stations Shut

PARIS, Jan. 17 (Reuters)—More than 5,000 French gasoline stations closed today in a strike by garage owners against tight profit margins and government refusal to halt cut-price gasoline sales. The garage owners' union said the strike was expected to spread to 20,000 of France's 60,000 service stations in the next few days. No limit was set on the strike's duration.

OPERA IN PARIS

Crime, Punishment and 'Don Quichotte'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 17 (NYT)—All the verbal rotten tomatoes that Parisian opera-goers have been heaving for the last few months came crashing down on the head of Peter Ustinov last night after the official premiere of Massenet's "Don Quichotte" at the Paris Opera.

The punishment, as often happens in such cases, exceeded the crime. Or, if it did not, the punishment could have been apportioned more equitably, beginning with the composer, his librettist Henri Cain, and Jacques Le Lorrain, on whose comédie héroïque the work is based—the result being light years away from Cervantes.

It is not that this late work lacks delightful music—Quichotte's serenade, the quintet, the Quichotte-Dulcinée duet, and above all the Don's death scene—all have their appeal and bear the mark of Massenet's practiced hand. But the sweet, luxurious and somewhat self-indulgent romanticism that created a veritable gallery of feminine characters—Manon, Hérodiade, Thais et al.—does not sit so well here. Despite the melodic richness, there is a total lack of musical characterization, which throws a heavy burden on the acting abilities of the principal performers.

In this context, it is worth remembering that the first Don Quichotte, at the world premiere in Monte Carlo in 1910, was Feodor Chaliapin. His recordings of the final scene leave a hint of what his performance must have been, and a stronger hint can be drawn from the Russian bass's legendary and eccentric powers as a musical actor, and ever since his days the role seems to have belonged as much to Slavic basses as to the French.



Robert Massard as Sancho Panza and Nicolai Ghiaurov as Don Quichotte.

whose title is derived from Vanni Marcoux, the first Paris interpreter of the title part in 1911. In many ways, the Bulgarian bass Nicolai Ghiaurov is Chaliapin's present-day successor, but his powers are more vocal than histrionic. It is hard to complain about a singer who so generously delivers such rich and noble tones, but Ghiaurov's straightforward approach gets no more out of the part than the composer put in, and so his Don remains as bland as Massenet's. Victoria Cortez's Dulcinée was beautiful to see and richly sung, while Robert Massard, in an unaccustomed comic part as Sancho Panza, made the most of it and a generous contribution to the effectiveness of the final scene with his deeply felt and compassionate "O mon mal-

he" to the dying Don. The lesser parts were well taken, and Georges Pretre conducted with rare and feeling, in which he was joined by orchestra and chorus.

There remains Ustinov, who proposed himself not only as stage director and designer, but in the spoken role of the chief bandit, reduced to humble, kneeling respect by a few phrases from the captive Don. In a program note, he rejects both modern stylization and period fidelity as an approach. Yet neither the operetta-like, brightly-colored simplicity of his sets, nor the comic exaggeration of his costumes, nor the individually amusing stage gimmicks succeeded in getting below Massenet's surface.

The same fate is reserved for the choreography of Lile de Tri-

na, who (again according to a program note) seeks to evoke the Spanish Middle Ages, but ends up trapped in the general Zerkov of the proceedings.

Even so, anyone with the least interest in Massenet should pay a visit, if only because Paris has almost totally ignored this very French composer for so long. Indeed, there seems to be a mild revival afoot—"Manon" is planned by both Paris and Toulouse this year, and Jean Sutherland has found "Esmeralda" worthy of her attention (in San Francisco next fall). Within a decade, all kinds of centennial opportunities will present themselves for diving into Massenet's perfumed waters. Close your eyes if you must, but you could do worse than start here.

PARIS FILMS: A Comic Look at the President

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Jan. 17 (NYT)—"Richard" (at the Ruysses Point Show, the Luxembourg and the Studio République in English) is a broad, free-wheeling burlesque about the President and his rise to power.

The director, Bertrand Castelli, playwright, choreographer for the Marquis de Cuevas and Harlequin Ballets and co-producer of "Hair," although French-born, spent the 1950s and 1960s in the United States. This film is the fruit of his amused reflection. He reproduces the Nixon career with extravagant abandon. The star is Richard M. Dixon, a dandier for his protagonists. Among the Nixon aides and physicians are John Carradine, Paul Ford and Kevin McCarthy, while Mickey Rooney plays a guardian angel. There is also—via footage from the film—the involuntary participation of President Eisenhower, Kennedy, Nikita Khrushchev, Marilyn Monroe, Robert Taylor, Adolphe Menjou and Marlon Brando. The film mingles fact and fiction, alternating newsreel coverage with vaudeville sketches—it opens with the President in white tie and tails doing a tap dance.

The keynote is not bitter satire, but the merry spoofing of the musical comedy stage. In approach it resembles the Parisian revues of the late 1930s, which similarly roasted reigning dignitaries.

Thus, for example, we have the boy Richard living in a log cabin with his Quaker family; his courtship of Pat conducted in stammered platitudes; his political education at the hands of party bosses. But Castelli leaves out Nixon's campaign, in which the tactics employed against his rival for office, Helen Gahagan Douglas, cast the shadow of things to come. His senatorial investigation of un-American activities, the model for McCarthyism, is limited to some television excerpts.

Included, of course, is the "Checkers" speech. His defeat in the California gubernatorial race is followed with a fanciful episode: As the rejected candidate broods one midnight in his study, a celestial messenger—Mickey Rooney—materializes before him and urges him to try again. As the Castelli extravaganza was completed on the eve of Nixon's re-election in 1972, there is no mention of Watergate, though seen now, this light-hearted mockery seems to prophesy something of the sort. In any case, "Richard" provides some comic laughter.

Compared with "Mafiosa," Salvatore Samperi's new film (at the France-Blysses in its original Italian and at the Gaumont-Madeleine in French), "The Last Tango in Paris" might be "Little Bo Peep." Here we have no pseudo-psychanalytical consideration of passion, but the sex impulse frankly dramatized in as diverting a comedy as has been seen in many months.

A Sicilian widower returns from his wife's funeral to find that his relatives have hired a housekeeper for him. Her fresh beauty and charm win him at once as they do his three sons: 18, 15 and 5. The oldest boy makes overtures, but she rejects him, having set her cap on becoming her employer's second wife. The 15-year-old, however, shrewdly sizes up the situation and blackmails her into surrender. The story revolves about their relationship. Samperi has illustrated the incidents of the seduction not only with humor but also with psychological intelligence. The result is a highly-seasoned erotic farce which offers in addition a ironic exposure of hypocrisy in a provincial town.

COPENHAGEN—Sahib Shihab and the Thomas Clausen trio are at the Montmartre Jazzbox on Jan. 18.

GENEVA—The Dutch Swing College Band (Dutchland) will give a concert on Jan. 22 at 8 p.m. at Victoria Hall.

AMSTERDAM—American singer Nat Russell is appearing every night at the Moulin Rouge to the end of January.

PARIS—Sahib Shihab and his quartet will be at the Chat Qui Pêche for a week starting Jan. 20. The Deep Purple pop group will be at the Palais des Sports Jan. 30 at 8 p.m. Bluesman Memphis Slim will be at the Cerveau de La Huchette. The Kenny Clarke trio with Billy Louie and Jimmy Gourley is at the Club St. Germain. Jerome Jones, the organist with the Stars of Faith Gospel group, appears every Saturday at the Trois Mallets. The Steve Lacy quartet is at the Ecole Normale Supérieure, 45 Rue d'Ulm, Jan. 18 at 8 p.m.

Jazz singer Ella Fitzgerald (recovered from her recent eye trouble) is starting a nine-city European tour that will include 45 cities in Germany, France, Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and England, beginning Jan. 32 in Münster, Germany, and ending on April 20 in Sheffield, England.

This week's top singles records are in the United States, "The Joker" by Steve Miller and in Great Britain, "The Show Must Go On" by Leo Sayer.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.



Mickey Rooney and Richard Dixon in "Richard."

Laura Antonelli as the maid is entrancing. A less talented beauty, endowed with such good looks and figure, might have made the role one of the "Here I am" order. But Miss Antonelli succeeds in conveying the natural generosity of the irresistible beauty who stoops to conquer. Alessandro Momo as the vicious adolescent who holds her fate in his hands, scores strongly, too, avoiding any note of wretched pathos and presenting the cynical boy without the usual sentimental excuses, a perfect interpretation. Tori Ferro as the distracted father and Lilla Brignone as his dominating mother are of like excellence. The harmony of the histrionic ensemble is a tribute to Samperi's sagacious direction. "Mafiosa," it is reported, has proved more popular in Italy than any other film in history. It is destined to be as successful abroad.

"The Holy Mountain" (at the Gaumont Rive Gauche and the Gaumont Champs-Élysées in English) is another film meriting attention. The work of the gifted Alexandro Jodorowsky, it created something of a sensation at the Cannes festival last spring and it has been greatly admired by the young audiences who have seen it at cine club previews. An exercise in cinematic surrealism, it was inspired by the Buñuel of "L'Age d'Or," and is charged with an intensity of its own. The first half is a display of shock images, many of them strikingly fantastic. Part II is devoted to the long, steep climb up the mysterious mountain to discover life's secret. This second half is less impressive, but it has been cut in the version now on view and the cuts are an improvement. "The Holy Mountain" is rewarding viewing, introducing a brilliant and original director.

Imprisoned in 1911 in Murder Case

Freedom Sought for Man in Jail 62 Years

By Ralph Blumenthal

SACON, N.Y., Jan. 17 (NYT)—In 1911, when he was 17, Paul Geidel went to prison for murder. He was released later, but he had been in jail for a year. He was then a bed hotel robbery. He was then a restaurant in New York City and he knew William Jackson, a supposedly rich man at the Troquois Hotel, where he had worked previously as a cop.

One night he sneaked into the room and put a handkerchief dabbed with chloroform in Jackson's face. When he began screaming and singing, young Geidel bluffed the man into his mouth. The man

within two days the youth arrested. Some 20 years later he sentenced to 30 years to life second-degree murder and the day on Sept. 6, 1911, he was moved to Sing Sing Prison in Ossining, N.Y.

He has been a prisoner ever since—possibly the longest-continued inmate in the United States, now 79 years old and an inmate of the facility for the elderly and handicapped at Fitchkill Correctional Facility on the ends of Matheawan State Hospital here, Geidel is the object of a campaign for his release. He is not sure he would want to live much longer—something he also told a doctor at Danmore State Hospital in November, 1915. But his hand-



Paul Geidel

to his scrupulously neat single room in a minimum-security area. "They treat me well here. Sing Sing was a bad place when I got in there. But I deserved it. I took a good man's life. Still to this day, I don't know how I could have done that."

Insisting he wanted no further publicity, he also said he was not well and that he did not expect to live much longer—something he also told a doctor at Danmore State Hospital in November, 1915. But his hand-

shake was firm and his mind and manner acute as he moved about his small room in his green inmate's uniform, a medium-size man with a dark complexion but whose large head is speckled with age spots.

However, he said he might like to move to a nursing home on Staten Island that has said it would welcome him if he ever won parole or pardon from the governor.

That arrangement has become a matter of some controversy. Joseph D. Koenig, executive director of the Sea View Hospital and Home which has already accepted three other recently released elderly convicts, confirmed this week that he was ready to accept Geidel any time. But the Board of Parole explained recently that it had turned down Geidel for release in August because the nursing home had allegedly "declined to accept" him.

Parole Application

It was Geidel's first application for parole since Sept. 29, 1929. He can apply again this coming August.

The New York State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People adopted in October a resolution calling for an investigation of Geidel's long imprisonment and his release if warranted. Although Geidel is white, the NAACP is interested in the case because of its civil-rights aspect.

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Observer

The Crisis Crisis

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—I have a theory about the oil unpleasantness which, like most good political theories these days, sounds childishly silly and will, therefore, almost certainly be proven correct in the end. It goes like this:

The energy crisis wasn't supposed to be held this winter, or even this year. It had been scheduled for the early 1980s. A lot of other crises had been booked for the 1973-74 season. Here I am a little late, because I am not sure what these crises were or what prevented them from being ready on time. Certainly there was supposed to be a first-class crisis in the Caribbean around September and something fairly formidable in lower Africa around Christmas. Neither of these is anywhere near ready even now, and my hunch is that the people working on them got so fascinated watching the Watergate crisis that they are months behind schedule.

Also there was to be one of those wonderful geological end-of-the-world-type crises. Probably based on a scientific discovery that Newfoundland is evaporating or the ice cap is melting so fast that Philadelphia will be under water by 1987 unless we make sacrifices like, say, throwing all our ice cubes into the ocean twice a day and learning to drink warm whiskey. I don't know. I am just noodling on specifics, and I don't know why this particular crisis didn't come off.

Maybe the scientists who were to make the ominous discovery had to go to the hospital with high blood pressure crisis is definitely with us) and got such big hospital bills because of the fantastic-hospital-cost crisis that they didn't have any left over to go to the ice cap and measure the melting rate.

Whatever happened, not a single big crisis was ready to be brought in on schedule, which was intolerable because the Watergate crisis had already run five months longer than it was supposed to.

So here was a big opportunity for the energy-crisis people. The world needed a great new crisis, and it had to be bigger than high blood pressure. If my theory is right, the oil people all met in the crisis room when the latest Arab-Israeli war began.

"This is our opportunity to do something for the country," someone important said. "This is the time to hold the energy crisis."

There couldn't have been much argument. Oil people are can-do guys, according to their literature. Some of the technicians may have objected. "We're not scheduled until the 1980s," they would have said. "We still don't know all the things that go into making a crisis."

These whiners were demolished by one of those dynamic, thick-waisted, board-room males, a fellow who lives in his personal jet and owns three and a half states west of the Mississippi.

"You need only two ingredients in a crisis," (I can hear him now) "Total failure of public credit and widespread, demoralizing paranoia. I want ideas for creating total credit breakdown."

How the ideas must have erupted! "I've got it, chief! First we will announce the Arabs are holding back the oil because too many people like Israel. Then we will announce that the real villain is the Shah of Iran, who likes Israel very much but wants to make everybody pay four times as much for oil." (Cries of "Terrific!" and "Burr, heur!")

"Then," said a great tycoon, "then we will close the gas stations and say it's because there is no more oil. And when the stations are closed, we'll have a lot of loaded oil tankers idling off the coast and tell people they can't unload because all the onshore storage tanks are filled to capacity."

"Tremendous! Beautiful!" I have no doubt that these very words were heard in the crisis room.

"Credit will collapse and paranoia will take over, leading to more truckers and fist fights at the gas pumps. It will be the crisis America has needed for months."

The beauty part, of course, is that everybody gets even richer, except people who weren't rich to begin with, so nobody really suffers.

After his first 12-year enlistment, the officer can leave the service or continue in the military. The new colleges should help fill gaps in lower and middle ranks.

A German Experiment in Officer Education

By Donald A. MacGillis

MUNICH (Herald Tribune)—The required reading is more likely to be the German armed forces that opened the fall and all through the students are all officers in the military, they can choose between civilian clothing and uniforms for class.

The colleges, with one branch in Munich and the other in Hamburg, have been in session since Oct. 1. German civilians and military are reserving judgment on this unprecedented mixture of military and educational systems.

The temporary director of the Munich college, General Staff Col. Gerhard Wachter, a former veterinarian, tried to describe the new institution in American terms. "It's not a West Point and it's certainly not like your War College," he said.

In many respects, the schools resemble the U.S. Reserve Officers Training Corps programs, since both systems provide high school graduates with a basically civilian university education at government expense. However, Germans attending a Hochschule must make longer military commitments than their American counterparts.

The basic active duty obligation of an ROTC graduate is two years, followed by four years in the active reserve. But Bundeswehr Hochschule graduates have to serve seven years on active duty. A recent civilian-military study commission decided this was the least that the government could require of men receiving their university education at taxpayer expense.

"The Bundeswehr Hochschule is designed specifically for the German situation," Col. Wachter emphasized. He sees something of a parallel between the new German system and the American practice of encouraging career officers to pursue military-related graduate studies at government expense.

In three years, the new German schools will prepare the officers, all high school (Gymnasium) graduates for a regular civilian degree in such fields of study as education, computer sciences, industrial administration, aviation and space technology, engineering.

The purpose of the training is to make the soldier-students more effective in the military and to ease their transition back to civilian life if they should decide to leave the armed forces when their tour of duty is up. Defense officials admit that the schools are also expected to make a service career more attractive to Gymnasium graduates.

The two colleges are the showpieces of the new officers' training program. Following the months of basic and advanced training, six months of officers' candidate school and three months of duty with their units, the new Lieutenants begin three years of college study. When that is completed, the officer has another nine months to go of schooling designed to relate his newly gained civilian knowledge to future military duties. Finally, five years after joining up, he has a minimum hitch of seven years to serve with his naval, army or air force unit.

After his first 12-year enlistment, the officer can leave the service or continue his military career. Should he stay on, further educational opportunities as well as promotion possibilities are open to him. In addition to this program, the government is still encouraging men to sign up as officers for terms as short as two years.

Civilian critics of the new colleges think that the country's Defense Ministry should have followed the American example more closely, by financing officer study at existing German universities. They protested the establishment of the new schools in which they contend, the student-soldiers are isolated from their civilian peers. Critics have also pointed out the danger of creating a new junior class of German equivalent of the West Point elite in the U.S. Army.

Col. Wachter dismisses these protests. "There are to be no walls," he said, "no quarantines."

To the charge that the colleges represent a departure from the "citizen-in-uniform" principle of the Bundeswehr, Col. Wachter replies that the Hochschule help advance an equally important goal, "officers in multi." By giving the officer an education he can use in civilian life, he said, the schools will smooth the transition from the military to the civilian.

In this way, the Hochschule should help solve a particularly thorny problem in the services—an overabundance of long-term career officers with a shortage of short or middle-term officers to fill in the lower or middle ranks. With a college degree, an officer will be more willing after 12 years' service to leave the armed forces, thus opening the way for younger officers seeking advancement. This should ease the current bottleneck in promotions and, Defense Ministry officials hope, improve morale in the ranks of officers.

Col. Wachter pointed out that the Defense Ministry had looked into the feasibility of sending officers at government expense to German universities but discovered that none of the universities could guarantee that the officers would be able to finish the courses of study in three years. It became, he said, a question of "efficiency." With an enlistment period of 12 years, the government could not afford to have officers spend four or five years of that time in a civilian university.

Although most politically active students at German universities are leftists, critical of Germany's participation in NATO, this had no effect on the decision to set up separate military colleges, Col. Wachter said.

Military critics of the new system question whether participants will retain the "soldierly qualities" learned in their first years after failing under the tutelage of civilian instructors. The first signs are reassuring: Although uniforms are optional, about half of Munich's 313 students (planned enrollment 2,500) wear them to class.

The students themselves, Dr. Wachter said, are still making up their minds about the Hochschule. "They enjoy the food and the good living conditions but they complain some about having too much to do."

PEOPLE: Tricia Nixon Cox Denies Break-Up Rumor

Rumors that she is breaking up with her husband are "a deliberate lie," says Tricia Nixon Cox. The President's daughter was said to have authorized the denial, issued in Washington by Helen McCain Smith, press secretary to Mrs. Nixon. Rumors of the break-up began after it was reported that Mrs. Cox continued with her parents over the New Year's holiday while her husband, Edward Hirsch Cox, stayed in New York. Mrs. Cox spent 18 days in San Clemente and Palm Desert, Calif., and did not return to her New York home until Tuesday, two days after the President and Mrs. Nixon returned to Washington. According to Mrs. Smith, the President's daughter felt that this was an important time to be with her parents. The denial was issued after a newspaper and a television network informed White House aides that they were about to report that the marriage had broken up. The Coxes were married on June 12, 1971, in the White House rose garden. Cox is a lawyer in a Wall Street law firm.

Tricia Cox

...deliberate

taking a long-term view thing," the friend said. "I am likely to live in the home for at least three years, possibly longer."

Former first lady Mamie Eisenhower has been released from Walter Reed Army Hospital after a two-week check-up. The verdict: "Everything okay." She now back at her Gettysburg, Pa., home.

The calendar published by the East Berlin medical newspaper Humanitas is missing a day, July 11. "To combat all rumors of the newspaper said, 'we claim that this day exists and we are people with the calendar to us as if the date is included.'"

When maintenance man Timmo Rochelle of San Francisco asked for a raise, a computer took sides with him and started paying him thousands of dollars a week. Rochelle, 36, actually got a \$38 month raise, but the machine boosted his pay from \$350 month to \$389 an hour. The an accountant noticed the Rochelle who cleans jet airplanes was getting more money than the president of his firm, World Airways of Oakland, a charter group. But Rochelle refused to pay back the excess \$8,578. He is in jail charged with grand theft. He told police, "I figured they'd finally realize how much I'm worth."

Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips married two months ago, have decorated one of the rooms of their new home at Sandhurst military academy as a nursery. But a friend of the family warned about leading to conclusions. "It is likely Princess Anne and Capt. Phillips are

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